

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

No. 33

## THE DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS.

The storm center of our social and industrial life today seems to lie in this relationship of employment. It is asserted by many that Christianity has failed to penetrate into the relationship between employer and employe, and that this relationship is incongruous with that of Christian brotherhood. There are doubtless those who would be conscious of an incongruity if one of their domestic servants took a seat next to them in church. There are gentlemen who do not feel it proper to bow to the cook on the street, when they would thus recognize a woman of even inferior social position, who was not in this relation of employment. What does this feeling indicate in reference to domestic service? It is an important question, for by the last census one-quarter of the population of Massachusetts, 750,000 individuals, are engaged in domestic service.

There are also few of us, said Rev. John Hopkins Denison, in *The Carpenter*, who have not been inconvenienced by the struggle which is going on in the industrial world which manifests itself in strikes. One-fifth of the population of Massachusetts are engaged in manufacture, about the same number as are in the public schools. About 10 per cent of the population are in trade and transportation. Only 2 per cent are in professional employments. We see, then, that the largest portion of the population is affected by this question.

When we turn to the Bible we find that upon reporting of their sins the people asked of John the Baptist what they should do. He gave two rules to those representing the richer or employing class—first, "He that hath two coats, let him give to him that hath none;" second, "Exact no more than is your due." Jesus gave no definite rules in reference to this question of employment. He gave but one law for all men: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them." He came not to alter men by legislation, but by giving men a new spirit. He knew that whoever truly felt the touch of his spirit and was converted from selfishness to love, would deal far better with this question of employment than any law could make him do.

Wherever men were filled with his spirit immediate changes resulted in their relations to their employes. Hermes, a Christian, and prefect of Rome under Trojan, on the day that his 1,250 slaves were baptized, gave them all their freedom and assistance to gain a livelihood. His example was followed by the wealthy Romans, who were afterward converted, one actually setting free 8,000 slaves. The poorer Christians did the same in lesser degree.

Let us seek to determine if the spirit that produced these results in the early epoch is still active in the relationship of employment today.

The employer of today very largely insists that the best worker shall receive no more than the poorest is willing to work for. It is asserted that labor must be bought in open market, and that all interference is wrong. The reward of the laborer by this method depends on the number of laborers who apply, and not on the worth of the service or the skill required. If there are too few laborers they will charge more than the work is worth.

In the Boston colony in 1650, laborers were so scarce and wages so low that a law was passed fixing the wage. Today we find exactly the opposite state of affairs. There are too many laborers, consequently the competition for so many of them to work for less than their service is worth, until in unskilled labor they are forced down by the competition of men who have starving families to support to the very lowest possible amount upon which a man can keep flesh on his bones and breath in his body.

There is a limit below which wages cannot go. It is the death of the man by starvation. In this country skilled labor has been brought a good way above this level, but unskilled labor is perilously near it. There is no sadder commentary on the unselfishness of human nature than the way in which the recently published book, "The Jungle," was received. It is a study of the situation of the unskilled laborer in America and the frightful conditions in which he is placed. The only impression it made on the mind of the public was a fear that some little taint might have come into their food. The agonizing struggle of the laborer passed entirely over their heads. The book gives an awful picture of a horde of men, ragged, white-faced, desperate, fighting with one another for the chance to endure the most frightful labor and exhaustion for a few pennies, because death is staring them, their wives and their children in the face. The story was perfectly possible in 1895. I question if it could happen today.

If any of you had seen the long line of good-looking workingmen standing until 12 o'clock at night to wait for a crust of bread; if any of you tried during that season to get work for some poor fellow who had a starving family, and witnessed the utter despair with which he returned each day when he had no work, and his heroic effort to keep up the severest toil when work was found, upon insufficient nourishment and when he could scarcely stand; if any of you have tried in behalf of such men to curry favor with politicians as the only means of help—you can realize the meaning of the situation and understand why men are becoming socialists. They live on such a narrow margin that the slightest accident is ruin.

When we consider that in one year 81,000 railroad employes are injured, we can imagine the frightful suffering that would result were there no agencies at work but plain competition.

Competition would be fair if the laborer had an equal advantage with the employer, but when he is under the lash of starvation, when it is impossible for him to move to a fairer market for lack of money, while his employer can import cheap labor over his head, competition becomes the most hideously unfair process that can be imagined.

The real difficulty is in the impersonality of modern industrial relations. The employer does not know his men and their families. He simply considers his own side. He knows the pressure from his stockholders. It is the manager and foreman who deal with the men. They know simply that they will lose their positions unless the work is done according to a certain schedule of profits. The whole work becomes, therefore, a great machine,

a perfect Juggernaut, crushing relentlessly the lives of human beings in order to proceed upon its way. The employer and employe are divided by an impassable chasm. Each is absolutely impervious to the situation of the other.

This is shown, perhaps, even more in its effect upon children. Here it is not merely a question of food, but proper development, future ability and happiness. Because parents are poor and starving, children work.

When the factories first came in children were apprenticed to mill owners by the overseers of the poor, sometimes by their parents. They worked in stench, in heated rooms, forced on by blows from heavy hands and feet and instruments of punishment. Sometimes they were fed after the pigs and often with poorer food. They worked sixteen hours at a stretch. If they tried to run away irons were riveted on their ankles. If they fell asleep from exhaustion they were ducked with cold water. This was the way the competitive system worked in Christian England a century ago. Thanks to philanthropists and reformers conditions are better today.

The conditions of women's labor have been scarcely better. The difficulty with the work of women and children is that their labor can be forced down to a low point because many of them live at home and work only to add to the home income. The result is, these people are brought into competition with those dependent entirely on their own work.

What is the remedy for this situation? Shall we give charity to these people? Many employers are putting in various charitable and benevolent enterprises. It is found that this only angers men, who feel they are unjustly dealt with. Shall we as Christians simply preach the gospel to them and tell them we cannot interfere with labor conditions?

The laboring man realizes that he is absolutely at the mercy of selfishness and greed. It is only through the labor unions that the workingmen have been able little by little to better their conditions. They have done many things that were unjust and many things that make the blood boil with indignation, but anyone who will consider their side will not be surprised.

Much fault is found with the sympathetic strike, but when you find a workingman who is doing well who will leave his work and go out with his wife and family to face hunger and want, simply in order to better the condition of some poor fellow-workingman in another employment, and perhaps another State, a man whom he has never seen, do you not here find a truer exemplification of Christian brotherhood than is found among most church members? Would you be willing to do the same to help one of your fellowmembers?

There is one remedy which ought to be at once insisted upon; that is, there should be established a minimum wage, below which the laborer cannot be driven by competition. That wage should be sufficient to enable him to live comfortably. This, however, is not a true remedy. What is really needed is that employers should be converted, that they should feel the spirit of Christ as those early Romans felt it, and then they should come into personal relations with their employes.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held September 27, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Gallagher in the Chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Laundry Wagon Drivers, John E. Sullivan, vice D. Schudemack. Blacksmiths' Helpers, Jas. McCabe, H. W. Evers, vice J. J. Furrey, L. Bepkey.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the Central Labor Council of New Orleans, explaining in detail the controversy between the Brewery Workmen and the Teamsters on the question of jurisdiction. From Chief of Police Biggy, relative to the carrying of fire-arms by the employees of the United Railroads. From D. McLennan, resigning as a member of the general strike committee; resignation accepted. From the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, with enclosed resolutions requesting the Council to adopt similar ones against the action of Chas. Stillings, United States Public Printer, for violating the eight-hour law; moved and seconded that the President of the Council and President of the Typographical Union draft resolution and forward as per request; carried. *Referred to* LABOR CLARION—Appeal for assistance from the Commercial Telegraphers endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. From the Cigarmakers' International Union, giving a synopsis of the controversy between their organization and the Stogie Makers. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Wage scale and agreement of the Soap Workers and also requesting a boycott on the New England Soap Co. From the Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting a few speakers at their open meeting.

Moved and seconded that a committee from the San Francisco Fire Department be allowed to address the Council; carried. Committee urged the delegates to assist them in having Amendment No. 8, relative to the increase of their salaries passed at the next election.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Shoe Clerks—Business good; many stores in the Mission still keeping open after 6 o'clock, and request delegates not to patronize any store unless the store card is displayed. Printing Pressmen—Business good; report that their National organization is again starting the eight-hour movement in Chicago, where their members are now out. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Donated \$25 to the Telegraphers. Boiler Makers reported that their members have returned to work having entered into a satisfactory agreement with their employers. Telegraphers—Members still on strike. Upholsterers—Business good; Local intends to vigorously prosecute the boycott against the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co. Bartenders—Business fair; report that they will remove all bar cards and depend on the monthly working button. Teamsters—Donated \$250 to the Telegraphers and that they are at present conferring with their employers relative to conditions. Laundry Workers—Business good. Machinists—Business quiet; donating \$100 weekly to assist their locals in the East. Waitresses—Business good; will hold annual ball at Walton Pavilion, on October 5th. Steam Fitters—Business slack. Rammermen—Reported that the city departments are hiring non-union men.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1. That the application for a boycott against the San Francisco Gas and Electric Appliance Co., be held in abeyance; in the meantime a committee is conferring with the company and trying to adjust difficulty. 2. That the Secretary to communicate with the Cemetery Employees; also a committee of the Board to wait upon union, relative to the controversy with the Cypress Lawn Cemetery. 3. That the application for a boycott on the Brockton Shoe Store by the Shoe Clerks and the indorsement of the eight-hour day by the Coopers No. 65, be laid over, no committees appearing. Report of committee adopted.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Chairman reported that Bro. H. L. Foster has not been attending the meetings of the committee; chair declared his seat vacant.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—President Gallagher announced that he had appointed a member of the Electrical Workers' Union to fill the place of D. J. Murray on the General Strike Committee. Also appointed Jos. Moran to fill the place of D. McLennan on the same committee.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the matter of indorsing Charter Amendment No. 8, relative to the increasing of the wages of the Fire Department, be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; carried.

Moved and seconded that the Council send a representative to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Norfolk, Va., on November 11th; carried.

NOMINATIONS—T. A. Reardon, Geo. W. Bell, R. I. Wisler. Moved and seconded that nominations close; carried. Moved and seconded that the election of delegate be made a special order of business at 9 p. m., next Friday evening; carried. Moved and seconded that nominations to fill vacancy on the Label Committee be laid over one week; carried.

GOOD AND WELFARE OF THE COUNCIL—Delegates discussed at length the conditions of the different strikes, especially the settlement under which the Telephone Operators returned to work. Moved and seconded that the Telephone Operators be urged to have committees call upon the affiliated unions for financial assistance; carried.

RECEIPTS—Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Picture Frame Workers, \$2; Retail Clerks, \$6; Labor Day Committee, \$27.25; Bookbinders, \$6; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Bottle Caners, \$6; Jewelry Workers, \$4; Boxmakers and Sawyers, \$8; Pie Bakers, \$2; Hatters, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Freight Handlers, \$4. Total \$101.25.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$2; H. S. Crocker, stationery, \$8.30. Total, \$60.80. Council adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION  
LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at headquarters, 10 Turk street, on the 28th inst., and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoen at 8:20.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal., in reply to the League's request in relation to wages and occupations of Asiatics in that vicinity, received and the matter referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. From the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration, submitting their monthly report and notifying the league of the arrival of 1,816 Japanese for the month of August, received and referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. From Boat Builders No. 16, Street and Concrete Workers No. 85, Granite Cutters of Knowles, Cigar Makers of Sacramento, and Excelsior Homestead Improvement Club, remitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging their support to the League; received and ordered acknowledged. From many organizations throughout the country, requesting data and the League's publications; received and referred to the Secretary. From Professor Stephens, University Extension Department, Berkeley, Cal., asking the President of the League for information relative to the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and for pamphlets, leaflets or such publications that are in our possession, and also requesting that the same be sent to Professor Coolidge, Cambridge, Mass., and M. Lewis Aubert, Paris, France; received and the Secretary directed to comply with the requests.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

T. W. McKewen, 3 days' carpenter work.....	\$15.00
Moving offices .....	3.00
Jas. D. Graham, salary.....	15.00
T. McCarthy, salary.....	12.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	35.00
Builders Supply Depot, lumber for book cases and shelving .....	10.06
Cartage .....	1.00

COMMITTEES—Organization: Delegates Bowlan

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and Carr reported having visited several organizations and in each instance were cordially received and assured of the co-operation and assistance in the work of the League. Publicity and Finance: Progress. Special Committees: On the Mass Meeting, the President of the League requested one week's further time; granted. Municipal Conventions: Republican—Delegate Benham reported having visited the same and was assured by the Committee on Platform of that body that the request of the League would be complied with. On motion the committee was discharged with a vote of thanks. Union Labor—Committee reported having met with the Platform Committee of the Union Labor Party and presented the League's request, which was adopted. On motion, the committee was discharged with a vote of thanks. Democratic—Delegate Furuseth reported progress. Socialistic—Delegate Rosenthal reported that the convention of the Socialist Party was held before his appointment and that they had completed their business and nothing could be done in the matter. On motion, the Secretary was directed to communicate with the Socialist party and request a copy of their platform. On Retail Merchants—Delegate Rosenthal reported having interviewed several merchants of this city and succeeded in finding some who would participate in a movement similar to that of the League, and asked that he be given further time before calling them together for the purpose of effecting an organization. Request was granted, and the report received as progressive.

**NEW BUSINESS**—The matter of forming a basis for a representation to the coming convention to be held in Seattle on December 15th was considered at some length and, on motion, the matter was referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Publicity and Statistics and the Secretary, with a request to report at the next meeting. On motion, the Secretary was directed to notify all members of the Executive Board of the new offices and to request their attendance at all meetings. The Secretary was also requested to notify affiliated organizations and request their attendance at the next meeting of the League; carried.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### NOTICE.

The next general meeting of the League will take place October 13th, at the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, at 2:30. Delegates and members are earnestly requested to be present.

Experience demonstrates that organized labor is able to secure consideration for its membership, improve conditions under which they work, safeguard their rights, enlarge their privileges, prevent injustice, command for them better wages—which is only saying that it obtains a juster share of the wealth which they help to create—and by doing all this organized labor enables the masses to participate in the prosperity of our times and the increased blessings of our age and civilization. Shall we deny that such results are good? Shall we say that such achievements are not desirable? I will not. I believe in organized labor. It is here as a permanent factor in our modern industrial life, a force that must be reckoned with.—*Hon. B. H. Roberts.*

The proprietor of a large business-house bought a number of signs reading "Do It Now," and had them hung around the office, hoping to inspire his people with promptness and energy in their work. In his private office one day soon afterward a friend asked him how the scheme affected the staff. "Well, not just the way I thought it would," answered the proprietor. "The cashier skipt with thirty thousand dollars, the head bookkeeper eloped with the private secretary, three clerks asked for an increase of salary, and the office boy lit out to become a highwayman."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality Tobacco. Union made.

# REMOVAL SALE

On November 1st Kragens will be in it's new location on Market Street, near 3rd. With the exception of a bit of high-class Jewelry not a dollar's worth of it's present stock will be moved. A complete new lot of merchandise will be carried at the new location.

Enormous reductions have been made in the Departments of Men's Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes. Watch Kragens windows and look for Kragens advertisements in the Examiner—a good suit may be had for \$4.50 and a fine one for \$10.00—the kind that you are used to paying \$25.00 for. Too busy to go into details at present.

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# TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of No. 21 was quite well attended and the volume of business transacted was considerable. Applications for membership were received from the following persons: R. H. Turner, 1623a Ninth avenue; Herbert F. Hail, Quincy, Cal.; F. H. Richards, 293 Eighth avenue; J. A. Black, 895 Golden Gate avenue; George A. Higginbotham; Albert U. Yaeger, 1886 Castro; J. A. McDonnell, Dinuba, Cal.; Jack Kane, Colma; Goldie M. Collins, 831 Cole street; de Paula Gutierrez, 834 Vallejo street; Marcel L. Merki, 1208 Golden Gate avenue.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report showed that fifty-six members had been admitted into the union during the past month by traveling cards and that fifty-three had taken out withdrawal certificates. Six applications were acted on favorably and six new members were initiated.

The assessment for the unemployed carmen, telephone operators and commercial telegraphers was continued for the month of October.

P. H. McDowell, representing local No. 34 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, was granted the privilege of the floor and explained the reasons for the present strike of the telegraphers and requested the moral and financial assistance of the union. President Tracy explained the attitude and position of No. 21 in reference to the unions now on strike in San Francisco, disclosing the fact that the Typographical Union, while paying nearly \$30,000 into the International treasury at Indianapolis for the purpose of supporting members on strike for the eight-hour day in the East, had found a way to contribute \$2,350 to assist the local unions.

The delegates to the recent convention of the I. T. U. submitted a report of the legislation enacted at Hot Springs, together with the proposed amendments to the constitution, which will be submitted to the referendum on Wednesday, October 16.

F. J. Bonnington, W. C. Trounson, B. I. Conant, Edgar Holzer and Robert J. McGlaughlin were appointed a special committee to inquire into conditions surrounding the Monotype and other typesetting machines and report the results of their investigations, together with any recommendations they may see fit to make, at the next meeting of the union.

P. J. Cotter and J. W. Switzer were added to the Entertainment Committee and J. S. Adams will fill a vacancy on the Membership Committee.

Many efforts have been made in this city to start a printers' social club, but at no time has the impetus been given to such a movement as at a recent gathering around the festive board. The occasion was a "chepering," (whatever that is), but the effects are lasting, especially if no subs are available. Mr. Con Schmidt was toastmaster, this honor being conferred upon him owing to his prowess as a Nimrod, and his generosity in insisting that the boys partake of the biggest "catch" of the season. Harry Muller furnished the refreshments and nobody complained of being slighted. The following were the fortunates present: Con. Schmidt, P. J. Ryan, Ed. Fanning, M. Dunbar, O. Bloomington, Joe Ryan, Dan Shannon, W. W. Harris, H. Muller, R. O'Reilly, Jas. Muller, Fred Baker, Jas. Henderson, H. Wurn, R. O. Kennard, L. Michelson, W. H. McMillan, and M. S. Rockwell. When is the next one?

## MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight Street.

### NOTICE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, October 10, 1907, in the headquarters of the union (Orpheus Hall) at 12 o'clock sharp.

To be acted upon: 1—Reports of the Board of Directors and of various officers. 2—Report of Committee on Revision of Price List. 3—Election to fill vacancy on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors held its customary weekly meeting on October 1, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Messrs. T. Anderson, H. G. Emerson

and R. Mosconi were admitted to membership by initiation and C. L. Wilson of Local No. 117, Tacoma, on transfer card. Mr. R. Carpenter of Local No. 104, Salt Lake City, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. The membership on transfer of Mr. D. Goldman of Local No. 34, Kansas City, Mo., was annulled for failure to comply with Federation requirements.

Messrs. J. S. Hansen, K. I. Tupper and C. Vandal have been erased from the Roll of Membership, dating from October 1, 1907. Miss L. Rocca-Cimini and Messrs. E. Cruells, G. J. Hayes, A. Von Bendeleben and W. T. Young have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Applications for membership have been received from Mrs. K. Skinner and Messrs. M. Dolin, A. Fox and J. Lombardero.

The list of names of suspended members will be published in the next issue of the LABOR CLARION. The Financial Secretary reports a number of members that have permitted their rights of membership to be jeopardized through (what must be the case in many instances) carelessness.

Members are notified that the weekly strike assessment of 25 cents per member—whether resident or non-resident—unless excused therefrom by the Board of Directors, is still in effect. Payment must be made in cash to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, 68 Haight street.

Golden Gate Hall on Sutter street between Steiner and Pierce has been placed in the Class D category, calling for not less than four members on engagements that may occur therein. This hall, it is understood, is also known as Golden Gate Commandery Hall.

The Auditorium Rink management resumed the use of the services of a band composed of members of Local No. 6 on Sunday, September 22nd. The return to the former conditions in this respect has been as welcome to the regular patrons of the rink as it has been to the members employed.

Mr. Theodore Eisfeldt, the Treasurer and financial "watch-dog" of the M. M. P. U. these many years past, has donated to the Musical Library a rare and interesting collection of copies of constitutions and by-laws of the various musical associations that preceded the organization of the union now existing. Mr. Eisfeldt has also donated a file of the Cologne *Musical News*, a German publication, covering a period of over twenty years, and entirely devoted to music and matters of interest to the musical profession. The amount of interest already displayed in the Musical Library is an indication of the probable number and extent of future donations and clearly demonstrates the desire of many to see the institution assume larger proportions.

Mr. John Wenzel returned to San Francisco on October 2, after an absence of 16 months. Mr. Wenzel, during his absence, resided mainly in Germany, and has interesting and graphic accounts to make of the changed conditions that have taken place in the musical profession of his native land during the past 25 years. Mr. Wenzel's trip was marred on his return through the fact of his being robbed of a large sum of money and other valuables during a 20-minute stop at Ogden, Utah, by pickpockets operating in a crowd of the passengers hurrying to board the train. All available means were taken to locate the thieves and the booty upon discovery of the occurrence, but without any success to the present writing.

A dispatch from Honolulu, T. H., says that the Spanish immigrants brought to that city some months ago are giving satisfaction in all parts of the Islands where they have gone. For the most part, too, they have remained on the plantations where they went to work first.

Thirty-eight girls employed in the factory of the Capital Candy Company of Sacramento, Cal., went on strike on September 18. They demand a nine-hour day. They have been compelled to work nine and one half hours.



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### DOES IT PAY TO IGNORE THE ORGANIZED WORKMAN?

Just think of it, the great, mighty, powerful, twenty-one million dollar Pope Manufacturing Company recently went into the hands of a receiver, and considering the fact that it has had a fight on its hands with the International Machinists' Union for a lengthy period, it is pertinent to ask a few questions.

Does it pay to deny the workingmen the right to organize? Does it pay, when the workmen desire to collectively bargain for the sale of their labor, to refuse with contempt and scorn to meet their chosen representatives?

Ask the Pope Manufacturing Company, and if it speaks the truth it will acknowledge that its fight against the International Machinists' Union has contributed largely to its financial embarrassment.

The Pope Manufacturing Company, in a financial way, was considered almost impregnable, like the Rock of Gibraltar, but its mighty financial armor has been pierced and shot to pieces, for while it had the money it didn't have the workmen needed to carry on successfully its business affairs. The International Machinists' Union didn't have the millions in money, but it had the skilled workmen which the Pope Manufacturing Company needed but couldn't get because it refused to concede to them the right to organize in order to protect their skill and collectively bargain for a proper reward for their labor.

This twenty-one million dollar concern is only a shining example of the many before it that have shown how helpless the almighty dollar is in the industrial field when the labor of the workmen is withdrawn. Van Cleave, the President of the Manufacturers' Association, and in which the Pope Manufacturing Company held membership, is another example of the dependence of capital upon labor. Van Cleave is a stove manufacturer, and he is to-day seeking at the hands of the Federal courts an injunction forbidding the various trade unions of this continent from declaring and publishing as unfair the products of his non-union stove factory, while he, himself, demands the right, and does not hesitate to exercise it, of branding as unfair the only marketable thing in this world that the union workman has to sell—his labor, and calls upon all employers to refuse to purchase it.

Throughout this entire continent there is no place in which Van Cleave and his allies hesitate to make war upon organized labor and brand it as unfair whenever a chance occurs to do so. There is no conspiracy too foul and mean for them to resort to in order to exterminate the workman as an organized factor in the industrial life, and yet, when they find their devilish schemes have been successfully challenged upon labor's battlefield, in their despair and desperation they beg for his enslavement at the hands of the judiciary. The Van Cleave will find out, however, after all their conspiracies and unrighteous methods have failed to dethrone labor as an organized force in the industrial field, that it will face them stronger and more united than ever before because of its persecutions. They will also discover that there is no power on this earth that can or will take from the union man the right to declare such persecutors unfair, and after such declarations to go still further by placing before the public the facts of labor's grievances, and asking the self-same public, when such grievances are considered just by it, to lend its aid by refusing to purchase products manufactured under unfair conditions. Wouldn't it, we ask, be more in a line with duty they owe to the nation on the part of the Van Cleave, instead of wasting money upon litigation, and creating funds of millions of dollars to be used for the sole purpose of visiting destruction upon organized labor, to meet labor's representatives, and in a calm and dispassionate manner reason out whatever differences exist, and by concession on the part of both settle them sensibly in peace and goodwill? Is it not reasonable to conclude that if the employers have millions of dollars to subscribe to-

ward industrial warfare, they are certainly in a position to give the union workman the better conditions for which he is striving, which will make his life and the lives of those dependent upon him brighter and more cheerful in every way? The better conditions, if granted universally, would call for but a small percentage of the millions of money that are being raised to fight the demands of labor. Its circulation and the greater purchasing powers that it would bestow upon the working masses would give untold blessings in thousands of channels, and a greater peace and contentment to the toiling masses.

Industrial oppression does not and never did come from the organized workmen. It has always emanated from the ranks of the master—so-called—and while it is admitted that there have been cases of unwarranted dictation, and possibly wrong-doing at the hands of labor in some instances, as charged by the Van Cleave, yet this does not justify the anarchistic relations between employer and employee that the Manufacturers' and other associations of employers advocate. Labor, in its organized form, is teaching fair methods and square dealing with the employing class, and it demands these things in return. The day of irresponsible labor and intolerant exactions upon the employer is past, and the same rule applies to the employing class. The ambition of organized workmen, through their chosen leaders, is to be just and to receive justice in return, and this just dealing and recognition of the rights of each will in the end prevail.

Let the employers organize; we favor it, but in coming together, instead of preaching industrial warfare and devising ways and means of raising funds to fight union labor, let them discuss and establish measures that will tend to bring the workmen and employers into a truer and more just relationship, and from which will spring a higher regard for the interests of both and the welfare of the country generally.

Labor combined, working under trade union principles, will live and thrive. It will have its setbacks, but these will be but temporary, for its destruction is impossible. Past history teaches us that though labor has been vanquished on many fields, it has never been defeated, but, to the contrary, it has returned to the economic field of battle stronger than ever before, and so it will continue until the end. May the day soon dawn when labor will receive its just rewards, and this endless strife in our industrial life pass away. It is surely coming, for the world is growing greater and better as each year rolls by.

A dispatch from Fall River, Mass., says that cotton spinners who formerly earned as low as \$8.50 a week are now making \$18 to \$21 in the same time. Weavers are now earning as high as \$18 a week, and improvements in machines have made the work much easier.

It was announced that several boiler-makers from the East have left St. Paul for Brainerd to reopen the big Northern Pacific boiler shops at that plant, which have been closed by the strikers. The strikers assert that the imported men are unskilled.

A general strike of boiler-makers on the Chicago Great Western, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railroads was called on September 14, and it is expected that the shops of the entire systems of those roads will be tied up.

An appeal signed by President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to organized labor throughout the country for financial assistance to striking telegraphers was issued from the Federation headquarters on September 17.

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Are open and ready for business at their new store, 2287 Mission St.; also 1054 Washington Street, Oakland.

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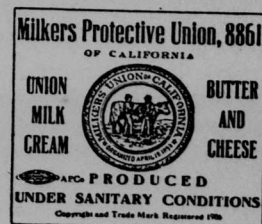
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**THE "TIMES" THUNDERS.**

The great London *Times* knows all about it. It declares that it was the wicked Americans who got up that Vancouver riot—"actually organized by American labor agitators, the men whose intrigues brought San Francisco under the domination of Ruef and Schmitz." What precious chumps the Vancouver rioters must be, then, to allow professional agitators from below the line to induce them to pull the chestnuts out of the fire! For they are out, there is no doubt of that. The *Times*, however, does not take into account the anti-Oriental riots or agitation in San Francisco begun more than a quarter of a century ago, when Ruef and Schmitz and present-day professional agitators were in small clothes. If these are the legitimate successors there must be some vital principle to keep the cause alive. The plain fact is that Imperial Britain is confronted by "a condition not a theory." And the chances are that she knows it. The *Times* is regarded as reflecting the government view and tries to dump the moral responsibility for "this shameful riot on British soil" on American labor organizations, continuing thus:

"The rights of all men who visit British soil, whatever color or race, must be unflinchingly upheld by the whole authority of the local government and the imperial crown."

We should say that that was a fine example of that quality in the English that caused a recent brilliant English writer of fiction to name his book "The Island Pharisees;" an illustration of that quality that has made other nations call the English hypocrites. The *Times'* pronouncement has a fine, elevated, moral tone. It is based on sound principles and will warm the cockles of the Japanese heart—perhaps. But it is not what the *Times* says. Let us wait and see what the British government does. Of course "the rights of all men who visit British soil, whatever the color or race, must be unflinchingly upheld by the Imperial government," and so on. But unless we mistake the outlook such visitors will find it convenient to make their visit short. We believe this truth to be self-evident: When the immigration from an Oriental race attains sufficient proportions to count, the Anglo-Saxon will not stand it.

Let it be true that it is because labor leaders are simply trying to hold a monopoly of the labor market. When this is challenged by Orientals who come not to be citizens, but simply to get the work that the white man would otherwise get; when they have earned what they desire and "sail away," leaving fresh hordes to take their place; when such folk not only do not come to be citizens but could not be if they would, simply because the Anglo-Saxon will not mate with them and coalesce; when there is thus introduced a people virtually controlling the labor market (for from the hordes of the East can come always a sufficient supply to fix conditions); when these folk we say are thus here in the land of the white man with their different standards of life and morals, with no care for the country but what they can get out of it—there is, we repeat, "a condition and not a theory" that confronts us, and we had just as well face it first as last. We much mistake the British government if it does not recognize this. Its acts will show. In the words of another eminent English paper:

"It grows clearer every day that East and West are never to fuse; that the far East is not to become Occidentalized; that Japan or China, or Japan and China together, will sooner or later make the China seas no place for the colonizing or pioneering European."

By the same token the Pacific Coast of these United States and of British Columbia are not to be Orientalized—nor any British colony. The *Times* may thunder and sermonize, but the British government has got its work cut out for it and it is precisely the same job that ours is working on.—*Indianapolis News*.

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

**CIVIC FEDERATION TO CONSIDER TRUSTS.**

The following is an extract from an article appearing in the September issue of the *Civic Federation Review*, and among those who indorse the proposed conference are Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell:

In view of the tremendous interest, financial, industrial and political, which now centers in what is termed the "trust problem," the conference on combinations and trusts to be held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation in Chicago, October 22-25, will be one of the most important gatherings of the year. Coming at a time when the whole country is aroused over the many questions involved in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law and the amended Interstate Commerce act, this conference, it is to be hoped, will serve to give direction to public opinion in reaching a final judgment.

Delegates have been named by Governor of forty-one States and Territories and by national labor, agricultural, manufacturing, financial, economic and trade organizations, by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, bar associations and shippers' organizations. Governors, Attorneys-General, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, members of Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce, the Commissioner of Corporations and two members at least of the Cabinet will participate. The delegates appointed by the Governors represent the best interests of their respective States, and include United States Senators, Congressmen, former governors, manufacturers, labor leaders, farmers, merchants, lawyers, clergymen, bankers, etc.

The first day will be devoted to the problems involved in the controversies between State and Federal Government, respecting jurisdiction over interstate commerce, now pending in Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas.

The second day will be devoted to a consideration of the corporations. How should it be constructed? Should there be national corporations as well as State? What should be the basis of capitalization of corporations? their internal control? the provisions looking to the protection of investors and stockholders, as well as fair dealing with the public? Should there be a distinction between public service and other corporations? Should quasi-public utilities, like gas, electric lighting and street railways, be considered natural monopolies to be regulated by the municipality?

The third and fourth days will be devoted to a discussion of the just and practicable limit of restriction and regulation, Federal and State, of combinations in transportation, production, distribution and labor. Shall the Sherman anti-trust act be amended? If so, how?

**WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.**

The next regular meeting of Woman's Auxiliary No. 18 to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will take place on Monday, October 14th, at 2 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Barron, 3331 Sacramento street. All members requested to be present.

As capital and property make the law, they really say, "You must obey us," when they say to the discontented, "You must obey the law." Law and order are words associated with indignant action against the turbulence of the poor, for the breaches of peace in time of strike or suffering. But never heard in relation to the daily, yearly violation of the laws against child labor, factory laws, etc., caused week by week more loss of life, property, than riots do in years. Obey the laws, yes; but obey the highest laws first.—*H. D. Lloyd*.

Arrangements are being completed between the American Federation of Labor and national trade unions of England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands and other foreign countries to interchange union cards between unions of kindred crafts and callings.

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Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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**EXCLUSION SENTIMENT GROWS.**

Public sentiment in favor of excluding all Asiatic races from the American Continent grows apace. Recent events indicate that, in certain quarters at least, the public has ceased to merely think upon the question, and has reached the point of action. The "race riots" in Bellingham, Wash., and Vancouver, B. C., exemplify anew the old truth that once men's thoughts are deeply stirred upon any question, action will follow thought whenever that course becomes necessary to the accomplishment of results.

Press reports of the exclusion of Hindus from Bellingham and of assaults upon Chinese and Japanese at Vancouver must be taken with the customary grain of salt, particularly when estimating the immediate cause of the disturbance. For instance, the outbreak in Vancouver is described as part of the programme of a mass meeting held under the auspices of the local Exclusion League. This statement is contrary to the essential facts. A reliable eye-witness reports that the "mob" was composed of persons who were unable to gain admission to the meeting, and who, in spite of advice to the contrary, extemporized the demonstration which resulted in violence. It may be said that there would have been no "mob" had there been no mass meeting. Admitting the truth of this statement, we must also admit that there would have been no mass meeting and no Exclusion League had there been no public sentiment demanding that mode of expression. Mobs are commonly described as cowardly, a characterization quite apt in at least one respect, namely, that of reliance upon popular approval. In other words, mob spirit grows out of confidence in a considerable body of public opinion; the mob puts into practice what it conceives to be the dominating thought of the public. Men brave enough to espouse an unpopular cause are not numerous enough to form a "mob" or create a "riot."

Whatever the animus or authority of the outbreaks at Bellingham and Vancouver, the result is apparent in an increased interest throughout the world in a question of Asiatic Exclusion. Possibly a further, and even more important result will be found in a better understanding of that question among those who, until now, have regarded the Exclusion movement as the exclusive product of the "sandlotter." It has been demonstrated that the issue is not merely local, nor even merely national, but that it is international, that it is an irrepressible issue which will not down, but must be settled, if not by one means, then by another.

The attempt made in certain quarters to minimize the significance of these outbreaks by attributing the inspiration of them to "American labor agitators" is absurd when regarded in the light of the facts. In the first place, the British people, in all parts of the world, have demonstrated their disposition to protest and their ability to back their words with deeds whenever they considered their interests menaced, without waiting for aid or advice from the people of other countries. Again, it is noteworthy that the Exclusion movement in the United States is essentially a peaceful movement, designed to effect its object by legislative methods and firmly opposing, both by precept and practice, all tendency toward violence. The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of San Francisco has gone so far in the interest of peace as to embody in its laws a renunciation of the boycott, in order to avoid a possible complication of the issue. A sufficient refutation of the charge that the affair at Vancouver was inspired by "American labor agitators" is found in the fact that there have been no "race riots" in those localities of the United States in which the Exclusion sentiment is strongest. On the contrary, the very fact of a clearly crystallized sentiment in favor of Exclusion has proved the best guarantee of peace. The so-called anti-Japanese riots in San Francisco, of which the world has

heard so much, have had no significance at all, as bearing upon the issue of Exclusion, but have been merely sporadic outbreaks, involving few persons (mostly boys, at that), and expressive of ordinary industrial disagreements rather than of race prejudice. How long the reasoning powers of those who share the Exclusion sentiment will suffice to preserve the peace is another question, of course, a question dependent upon the progress made toward the practical accomplishment of Exclusion.

It is said that the "riots" at Bellingham and Vancouver have improved the prospects of securing an agreement between the respective governments upon the question at issue. However that may be, these incidents serve to demonstrate the truth of the maxim that "two unassimilable races can not occupy the same territory in peace." It is up to the statesmen of the countries involved to say which of the races in question shall occupy the territory of North America. If statesmanship shall prove unequal to the solution of that question, other means will be found to settle it, and settle it right.

**CHILD LABOR IN TOBACCO FACTORIES.**

S. J. Stern, writing to the *Clothing Trades Bulletin* from Durham, N. C., says:

During the past week the writer had occasion to visit Durham, N. C., where the famous tobacco trust has two factories. Two of the brands made there are Duke Mixture and Bull Durham. Both of these brands are very extensively advertised throughout this country and have very large sales. As far as the good true union man is concerned these goods are unfair because they do not bear the label of the Tobacco Workers' Union. But the non-union man, the man who has no particular interest in unionism, he does not consider these brands unfair and uses a great many packages of both of these brands for pipe and cigarette.

Now for the benefit of this man this article is being written. While the writer was in Durham he happened to be near the factory while the help was leaving and stopped to look at the people coming out. There were so many of them and they came out so rapidly it was impossible to count them, but it was not the number of people that caused the writer to take notice, but the people themselves. There were all kinds of men, women, boys and girls. It was the last named that attracted attention. There were girls whose ages could not possibly have been more than 10 years. Not one or two of them, but bunches of them, and from that age up. This is where the non-union man should begin to take an interest. Outside of the cause of unionism there are a great many organizations interested in the abolition of child labor. No free liberal thinking man who is not directly interested in the profits of child labor is in favor of it. Now this being the case, and so many people being opposed to child labor, there is one way, and a very effectual one, of stopping it in this particular case, and that is by not purchasing the products of these factories until such time as a guarantee is attached to the product that no child labor has been employed in the manufacture of these goods.

There is but one guarantee that the writer knows of in the tobacco industry against child labor, and that is the small blue label of the Tobacco Workers' Union. Let every man who is opposed to child labor insist upon this label and all those who favor child labor purchase the products of the trust and there would be very little trust goods sold.

Don't stand on the streets and holler against child labor, trusts, etc., and then go into a store and purchase their products, thereby giving them more money, but be consistent at all times if you desire success. Don't wait for the National Government and the courts to break up the trusts. You can do it a great deal quicker if you don't purchase their products.

Demand the union label on every purchase you make and you have a bona fide guarantee against child labor and sweat shops.

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Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church street.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.  
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## Terms—In Advance:

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



## A HISTORY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR MOVEMENT.

Nearly four years ago Miss Lucile Eaves, whose name has often appeared as a contributor to the *LABOR CLARION*, began to write a history of the San Francisco labor movement. We at the time called attention to the work and suggested the importance of preserving all union records. Unfortunately Miss Eaves' work was interrupted and the fire has wiped out most of the records. Recently the University of California has made it possible for the work to be continued by giving Miss Eaves a fellowship that will enable her to give her whole time during the coming year to this history.

With the files of the *LABOR CLARION*, the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, *Organized Labor*, and the *Union Printer*, it is probable that the historian must depend largely on the memory of our older members for many of the details of the history of different unions. In order to gather these Miss Eaves will, during the coming year, attend many of the social gatherings of the different unions. In this way she will become acquainted with our members and can make appointments with those whose memories for historical facts seem particularly good.

Once more we wish to impress on officers of unions the importance of preserving all records, and of co-operation in securing the important facts of the history of the past before they are entirely forgotten.

Of late it has been quite the fashion for Eastern magazine writers to come to town and spend a few days asking questions, and then go off and produce largely from their own imaginations, what purports to be a study of the San Francisco labor movement. It is obvious that this exhaustive work by one of our own people who has followed its history for the past seven years with sympathetic interest, is to be a very different product.

## WILL THE SUPERVISORS ACT?

The intolerable conditions that govern the street-car service afforded San Francisco's citizens by Patrick Calhoun's corporation have finally moved two members of the Board of Supervisors to suggest that steps be taken by the legislative body of the city to relieve the situation. At the last session of the Board, Supervisors Sullivan and Murphy introduced resolutions designed to remedy in some respects the evils Calhoun has inflicted on the citizens of San Francisco. The resolutions were referred to the Committees on Public Utilities, Judiciary, and Streets.

The action of these committees, and of the Board itself, on these resolutions will be watched with keen interest by our citizens irrespective of their attitude toward the striking Street Carmen. There are a few men who persist in racking their imagination to frame excuses for Calhoun's miserable failure to furnish adequate street-car service to the people

of San Francisco, but an overwhelming majority for some time has held the opinion that no excuses Calhoun or his friends can frame are sufficient to palliate the insufferable transportation service the United Railroads is giving our citizens.

Calhoun appears to be determined to carry his fight against the Street Carmen's Union to the bitter end, regardless of the suffering his policy entails. In doing this, he—through his incompetent, reckless and often vicious employees—is daily killing and maiming our people, and if it lies within the power of the Board of Supervisors to remedy these evils the members of that body will share Calhoun's guilt if they sit supinely and fail to apply a remedy.

## WHY WORKING WOMEN MUST ORGANIZE.

MARGARET DRIER ROBINS.

The government report of the census for 1900 shows more than five million women were engaged in gainful occupations in the United States during that year. The report further shows that the average wage for these women was less than \$270 a year, and that more than 50 per cent or over two million five hundred thousand women workers were under 24 years of age. This extraordinary condition marks a revolution in industry and is steadily increasing.

For so many centuries women have worked as individuals in their own homes that they enter industry unorganized. They have no standard of hours, wages or working conditions. They take what is given and work as they are told. The first social effect of women in industry is to lower the standard of wages and living for all laborers in related trades. This not only places the particular women under conditions of long hours and short pay, but it adds to the difficulties of those who are seeking to maintain fair hours, fair wages and American standards for home life in every trade. The wives and children of the men competing with women suffer the heaviest costs of this competition. Further, it is matter of common knowledge that wrong physical conditions react upon the women workers with most terrible significance. The conditions of work in many of the trades into which women have entered put such a strain upon the physical organization, that a brief service precludes the possibility of motherhood. This two-fold attack upon the homes of the working world indicates a loss to the commonwealth which is far reaching and almost incalculable.

Trades unions among women have recognized these facts and faced them squarely. Women are not willingly nor gladly the underbidders in the labor market and the competitor against the home. They know that trade union organization gives them their chance to stand as fellow workers with the men in the fight for the protection of the home.

In the Industrial Exhibit which was held in Chicago last March under the division of "Women in Industry," the four remedies suggested for improving the standard of wages and hours were "education, legislation, organization and the ballot." It is true that education is needed and that the skilled worker has the advantage over the unskilled, but it must not be forgotten that some of the most miserable wages today are paid the skilled worker in the sewing trade. Education alone is unable to meet the difficulties that confront us and in America legislation has remained an ineffective factor in the struggle. No doubt the ballot in the hands of the working women will be one of the most decisive methods by which she can command a hearing, but the greatest immediate opportunity and one within her reach is *trade union organization*.

This is the strongest factor helping to bring about fair wages, shorter hours and decent working conditions. These three demands constitute what may be termed a "living wage." Stated briefly and for the individual working woman this means that a girl who is putting her strength and her ability into her work whether that be at a skilled trade or as an unskilled worker, should be entitled to earn a suffi-

cient wage to make the following conditions possible:

A room to herself; food to produce healthful living and efficient work; simple clothing; a chance for rest and recreation after the day's work and on Sundays; time and opportunity for friendships; a two-weeks' vacation into the country and a possibility to save for emergencies by putting aside a certain sum each week. How large the wage must be to meet these conditions depends in a measure on the cost of living and following estimate is based on present conditions in Chicago:

## THE WEEK'S EXPENSES.

Rent for room .....	\$2.00
Carfare .....	.60
Breakfasts .....	1.05
Lunches .....	.70
Dinners .....	2.10
Laundry .....	.50
Clothing .....	2.00
Savings .....	.25
Dues .....	.10
Vacation Fund .....	.40
Total .....	\$9.70

This estimate does not include incidentals, like soap, medicine, daily paper, mending, etc., nor possible emergencies like sickness. Neither does it take into account church affiliations, the privilege of giving to some friend in need, the right of recreation in books, the right to an additional carfare on Sundays or evenings, a visit to the theatre, etc. It should also be remembered that the laundry item will be very much larger than fifty cents a week during the summer months, when shirt waists must be worn and a clean one is almost a necessity every day in the week. It is very true that many girls wash and iron their own shirt waists as well as other clothing, but this means that they take the time evenings and on Sundays; the latter day being also generally used for the week's mending. It is not tolerable to consider life isolated from family obligations and from joy in fellowship with others.

Women can be organized. It is necessary, however, to remember that a certain amount of vitality is indispensable to making a fight for better conditions. Women who by virtue of their "freedom of contract" work in the sewing trades for 18 hours a day at a dollar and four cents a week have not enough strength left after such a struggle for bread to organize themselves for protective purposes. The skilled working women owe it to their fellow workers to make such conditions impossible. The new form of association, recognized by nearly all organized workers of bringing within their union every unskilled member affiliated with the trade, is not only the soundest economic position to maintain, but the only moral position possible.

The girl who holds herself aloof from the trade union movement because her own skill can command a decent wage is as responsible for the miserable lives of women and children in the sweated trades as is the "daughter of privilege" who refuses to recognize her kinship and obligation with the working poor.

For more than thirty years the British Women's Trade Union League has called into active co-operation not only the skilled union women to help organize their unskilled fellow workers, but women of privilege as well whose leisure and strength have been placed at the service of those women to whom have been denied the elementary conditions of right living.

Following this successful English precedent the National Women's Trade Union League of America, organized in 1903, has sought to concentrate the efforts of union women and their allies on this same problem. Every thoughtful, educated woman realizes that she shares the responsibility with the community not only for existing vicious conditions, but for the necessary leadership and resource required to secure just working conditions and a better home life for the working women of America. All right thinking people everywhere unite in recognizing the moral and social welfare behind the demand for an



eight-hour day and a living wage for *all* working woman of even inferior social position, who was not realized a permanent foundation is laid and a genuine opportunity given, for expression of the finer spiritual issues in the lives of working women with power to work out every gift of nature and to live out every resource of body, mind and heart.

### CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, WALKING DELEGATES, ETC.

BY HENRY MARSDEN.

The efforts now being made, especially in the large cities, for greater honesty in civic government and the elimination of all kinds of grafting appeals forcibly to the wage earners for their active support and assistance, whenever and wherever such aid can be made effective.

The conclusion arrived at by impartial investigators is that the dishonest spirit of the business world is mainly responsible for present evil conditions.

The spirit that rules the business world today is, "Take all that you can get, keep all you get, and give only what is taken from you." Those who have the strongest talons and the longest and sharpest fangs we call "Captains of Industry." Let us call them by their right names—Captains of Cunning—and we will understand them better.

Unconsciously, perhaps, these Captains of Cunning worship their ancestor, Captain Kidd, the founder of their order in America. Morally they are no better than he was; but they have improved on his methods. He might have succeeded had he pursued true "business methods"—and he incorporated his "business" under the laws of New Jersey, hired a legal department to steer him around laws and court decisions, and acquired control of daily newspapers that denounce "yellow journalism" while defending and shielding yellow business methods. Yellow business is the ditch that irrigates yellow journalism.

All business men are not dishonest; not all of them are tricky. We are speaking particularly of "big business." It may be worth while to remember that the big business of the International Harvester Company grew out of the theft of a reaper model by Cyrus McCormick, that the great business of the Pullman Palace Car Company grew out of George M. Pullman's theft from his partner of the invention of the sleeping car, that the Bell Telephone Company's big business grew out of the theft in which the United States Patent Office was an accomplice. We may remember, also, that the big business of the Standard Oil Company grew out of theft, arson, illegal rebates, perjury and other forms of lawbreaking.

Not only has Big Business stolen property; in addition it has stolen from the people laws, legislatures, courts, governors, mayors, municipal, county, State and national officers. Some of the facts have come out in the land fraud cases, and other facts are coming.

As far as these crimes are concerned, the hands of the wage earners are clean. These are the greatest crimes that have been committed against the country. In a feeble way labor unions have imitated some of the bad methods of Big Business, but they have not debauched government. At times they have pursued unlawful methods, and often unethical methods, but they have not been able to retain as their advisers supposedly "respectable" men standing at the head of the Bar.

The men who for twenty years have been opposing, and are now opposing, laws to abolish the disgrace of child labor are business men; and the same is true of the men who have been and are now opposing primary nomination laws to prevent corporation agents from controlling primaries and conventions, and thus often forcing the people to make at the ballot box a choice between corporation candidates bearing the different party labels.

The little business men are used as catspaws, as "suckers," by Big Business, and some of them, most of them who are thus used, swell with pride when Big Business gives them its dirty chores to do.

In the offices of some of the great daily newspapers sit the switchtenders and tower men of Big Business, throwing targets to "safety" to deceive little business, and displaying "danger" signals when Big Business is in danger of being caught "with the goods on it." That is well known to every man who has been through, or is in, the daily newspaper mill. Need we wonder that some newspaper and business men are cynical in regard to individual honesty, and almost doubt the existence of conscience.

Of late years there has been much talk by business men and their toadies about the arrogant methods and demands of laboring men and labor unions. Now, half a dozen men meet in New York or Chicago and fix freight rates for 80,000,000 people. These are not labor union men. Half a dozen fix the prices of sugar, steel, copper, lead, lumber, glass, for 80,000,000 people. One man stands in the limelight and gives millions to "education;" and gets it all back by raising the price of coal oil. The business community notes these things and grumbles a little.

Have not 5,000 coal miners or carpenters the same right to fix the price of their own labor?

No man is arrogant or unreasonable who demands a living wage and such hours of work as will enable him to have rest, leisure and recreation. His demand is reasonable.

No man can do his duty as a citizen whose waking hours are devoted to the task of obtaining barely enough to feed, clothe and shelter himself and his family. Such a man might as well be an Esquimo or a Patagonian savage. Citizenship requires more than food, clothing and shelter.

The capitalistic daily newspapers frequently seek opportunities to cast odium on the business agents or "walking delegates," as they prefer to call them, of the labor organizations. We are all familiar with the exaggerated caricatures of the walking delegate published in the illustrated weeklies which receive subsidies from the capitalistic class. His enormous diamond in shirt bosom; his silk hat far out of the perpendicular; watch chain big enough for a cable; a suit of most violent and aggressive pattern; a face in which brutality and low cunning strive for the mastery, adorned with the inevitable cigar elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees. This gross caricature deceives no one, not even those who pay for it, but it shows the spirit that prompts its publication.

Any body of citizens, associated for lawful purposes, has a right to designate or employ one of its member as its chief representative, business agent or walking delegate—or whatever title may be given. No employer has a right to refuse to deal with employees through their business agent or representative. Such a refusal is mere arrogance.

A committee from a commercial body calls on the President of the United States, or the president of the commercial body calls on him, in regard to a certain matter. What would be thought and said of the President if he should say: "I am willing to deal with individual members of your body as men, but I refuse to deal with any representative or committee."

The president and the attorney of a corporation asking for a franchise calls on a municipal legislative body. What could the business men of the city say if the City Council should take the position that it will deal only with the stockholders individually, but that it will not recognize their representative?

If there is war between business and labor, let business remember that it was not begun by labor. Let business men remember that our chief concern is just government, and that just government protects the laborer and the business man in the ex-

ercise of individual rights—social rights, personal rights, political rights, property rights. Let business men remember that governments are instituted to defend and preserve natural rights, not to take them, or any of them, from the individual.

The best government is founded upon certain principles, chief of which is the consent of the governed—a far reaching principle. It means majority rule, but prohibits the majority from trampling on the rights of the minority; it means majority rule, but demands that the minority be represented in proportion to its members. Under existing methods of making nominations for office and conducting elections the minority are not represented, and are virtually disfranchised. We treated the subject of proportional representation in an exhaustive manner two years ago in the *Bookbinder* (Numbers May to August, 1905). Since that time the subject of the referendum, the initiative, and the recall have forged to the front and received recognition and adoption in several States. As these reforms do not seek to destroy our representative system, but rather to make it truly representative, it is essential that minorities shall receive recognition and be represented according to their numbers. This can only be done through proportional representation acting as an ally of the great movement for direct legislation by the people. When these reform measures are generally adopted and carried out we may truly say that we have arrived at the stage of self-government.

### AT THE THEATERS.

#### Wigwam.

On Monday the new bill comes in and will have Eugenia Blair and her company in the one act playette, "After the Matinee." Wallace, the most beautiful, ferocious and untamed king of beasts in captivity, will be seen at every performance and his keeper, Hall, will endeavor to subdue him.

David and Walker, the premier colored comedy boomers, are on the bill as the Burtinos, wire walkers Bunth and Rudd, comedy acrobats, will appear, as will four other feature acts. New Wigwamographs will be displayed.

#### Orpheum.

Next week's Orpheum bill contains some of the latest, greatest and most original successes in European and American vaudeville. Mason and Bart in a comedy gymnastic act, will make their first appearance in this city. Les Aubin-Leonel are also among the new attractions. The other new people will be the Four Arconis, a troupe of German acrobats, and Murphy and Francis, one of the best colored teams in vaudeville. It will be the last week of the Eight Vassar Girls, Lucy and Lucier, Madame Bartholdi and Minnie Seligman and William Bramwell. There will be new Orpheum motion pictures.

#### Empire.

Next week this theater will have a novel cake-walk contest for two prizes donated by the management, which will be competed for by the members of the Beauty Chorus. The ones receiving the most applause will be awarded the prizes. The other attractions include The Four Franks, comedy sketch artists, Coleman and Mexis, sharp shooters; Anna Moore, character change artist; Esco Ives, popular baritone; Marco and Gonzales, contortionists; James F. Post will present his laughable comedy "Murphy in Paris." There will be new European motion pictures.

#### Central.

Beginning next Monday night the intensely thrilling melodrama "The Amateur Detective," or "The Best Man Wins," will be offered at this theater. It is a play full of startling situations, high tension action and thrilling crises. From first to last the interest is kept at a high pitch and the audience is assured an enjoyable performance.

Demand union-label hats.



**THE GOOD UNION MAN.**

Well meaning men sometimes have a very wrong idea of what constitutes a good union man. A good union man is not the one who always boasts of his undying hatred to all employers and that he has sacrificed many good positions through this hatred.

He is not the jealous individual who rails against the union, threatening to pull away and smash it to pieces and have no more to do with it because So-and-so made a better suggestion in the meeting which was adopted instead of his.

He is not the one who goes around abusing everybody and everything and saying by his every act that there is no good in anything or anybody but himself and his own doings.

He is not the selfish man who wants to keep others out of the union lest they might get his job. Good union men hold their jobs on their merits, as workmen and not by the force of the union. He who willfully mistreats his employer, expecting to be reinstated by force of the union when discharged, imposes on the usefulness of the union and is not a good union man.

He is not one who acquaints his employer with all private affairs of the union.

He is not one who tries to obtain another job by false or unfair means.

He is not one who absents himself from meetings of his local and criticises those who do attend for what they do.

He is not one who is always behind with his dues.

He is not one who promotes disorder at the meetings of the union and who persists in showing disrespect to the presiding officer and others who address the meeting.

The good union man is he who while insisting on just wages and working conditions also has respect for the rights of his employer and does not regard him necessarily in the light of an enemy.

He who is charitably disposed toward the faults of others and tries hard to live up to the true conception of a good union man.

He is not selfish but that he can give due credit to the conscientious work and utterances of others.

He who recognizes that the union is for all workers who avail themselves of its benefits.

He who has the good sense to know that the success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

He who does not divulge the business of the union to outsiders.

He who loves peace, preferring not to fight the employer, yet who is sensitive to unjust treatment and who is no coward.

He who is not afraid to go to his employer and in a straightforward manner point out injustice and insist upon having the same righted.

He who opposes strikes and consents to them only when all other means of righting wrongs have utterly failed.

He who when he goes out on a strike stays out till the wrong is righted.

He whose card is always clear.

He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions and insists upon the passage of all good ones.

He who is mentally broad enough to admit that there are others besides himself.

"It is clear that the working people of the State (New York) have reaped innumerable benefits through the influence of the associations devoted to their interests. Wages have been increased; working time has been reduced; the membership rolls have been largely augmented; distressed members have received pecuniary relief; general conditions have been improved, and labor has been elevated to a high position in the social scale."—*Commissioner Dowling (in Report from Bureau of Labor Statistics).*

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

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BREAKFAST

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A few hundred dollars in the bank has helped many a man weather a financial squall and saved his home for his family.

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DO YOU WANT TO BUY CITY OR COUNTRY PROPERTY? IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A COUNTRY HOME, WHY DO YOU NOT BUY ACREAGE. IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR LOTS WE HAVE THEM

## RIGHT IN THE HEART OF THE CITY AT SUNNYSIDE

If you go from 10 to 20 miles down the Peninsula you will be buying country property at city prices.

Give us an opportunity to show relative values between a gamble and a certainty. Do not make the mistake of buying before you examine the property at SUNNYSIDE. We are offering property right in the heart of the city.

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Buy under certainties, not prospective conditions. NUF CED.

1295 choice lots on our special easy payment plan that will enable every man to own his own home.

No interest. No taxes. All improvements, ready to build now. Title guaranteed. An exceptional investment and one that should not be overlooked by the man who possesses ambition enough to live under his own roof.

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Present this coupon at either of our offices and you will receive credit of \$10.00 on purchase of one of our beautiful lots in Sunnyside. Good only until Oct. 15, '07. Not good on sales consummated before the date of this adv.



## GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

There are but seven lathers in Boston that are not in the union.

The Standard Sewing Machine company of Cleveland, O., is discriminating against union labor, especially the metal polishers.

Damask manufacturers in Frankford, Pa., have notified the committee representing the Damask Weavers' Union of that section that they can not pay the increase of 10 per cent in wages as demanded by it.

Machinists and boilermakers in the Great Western shops at Des Moines and Oelwein, Ia., will work nine hours instead of ten hours hereafter. The men will also receive time and one-half for overtime and Sunday work.

The American Tobacco Company has suddenly closed down the New Jersey Machine company, manufacturers of cigar cutting and stripping machines at Newark, N. J., throwing 200 employees out of work.

The strike at the plant of the Brunswick-Blake-Collender Company, Chicago, has been settled, the firm agreeing to hire only members of the Carpenters' union. The woodworkers will have to join the Carpenters' union. Over 600 men have returned to work.

A vigorous protest is being made by the Melbourne (Australia) Trades Hall Council against the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company being permitted to import contract labor while plenty of willing workers can be obtained in Australia for the sugar fields.

The shipowners at Antwerp have again refused to arbitrate their differences with the striking dockers, preferring to see the port ruined to yielding. Their federation has voted \$250,000 with which to resist the demands of the men and to import foreign laborers.

Labor Commissioner Ryder, of Nebraska, has sent notices to all theatrical houses warning them not to permit children under 16 years of age to appear on the stage. The rule also applies to all opera or theatrical companies giving performances on the stage.

The Chinese coolies who were imported to Japan in connection with the construction of the Kago-shima and Higo Railway, have been dismissed and it is likely that they will be returned to China at the expense of the contractors who imported them in violation of law.

Rather than take out mine-owners' recognition cards, 125 men out of 450 employed by the Portland Gold Mining Company at Cripple Creek, Colo., quit work on September 1. It is believed that many others will also decline to withdraw from the union.

After being on strike for nineteen days the meat wagon drivers employed by the Wholesale Butchers' Employers' Association, of New York, have returned to work. The terms of settlement include a sixty-five-hour working week, and the wages they received before the strike.

All differences between the union carmen and the Central California Traction Company, of Stockton, Cal., were adjusted at a meeting of the union on September 12, when an agreement was signed by the officers of the union under which only members of the union will be engaged.

Representatives of the West Australian Miners' Union and the Chamber of Mines recently met in conference at Kalgoorlie, with the object of arranging an industrial agreement without calling to their aid the Arbitration Court, an institution which seems to be discredited in that State.

At the twelfth delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers recently held in London, Eng., resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Government in allowing troops of the British Army to be used in the interests of the mine-owners of the Rand (S. A.) against the miners out on strike there.

Demand union-label goods.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

The manufacturer insists upon setting the price on the labor he buys and the goods he sells.

That is called "business."

The workingman asks the privilege of having a voice in setting the price of his commodity, labor, and wants to be protected against the rapacity of trusts and combinations.

That is called "high finance."

Manufacturers combine to raise the price by limiting the supply of goods manufactured.

That is called "high finance."

Workingmen organize unions to prevent injustice and to elevate the standard of labor.

That is called "interfering with free and independent labor."

A trust is formed to buy up small and independent factories and close them down for the purpose of controlling the supply.

This is called "business enterprise."

Labor unions seek to control the apprentice system, to the end that labor be not reduced to starvation basis.

That is called "preventing the youth of the land from learning useful trades."

A financier steals a million entrusted to his care. He is hailed as a "Napoleon of Finance."

A workingman steals a loaf of bread for his hungry babies and is sent to jail for six months.

That is called "justice."

A band of rich men combine to prevent changes in administration that might injure their schemes.

They are called "conservatives."

A band of thoughtful men with no axes to grind associate themselves to bring about needed reforms in governmental affairs.

They are called "dangerous agitators."

A Rockerbilt social function costs \$35,000 and \$3,000,000 worth of diamonds are on display.

That is called "evidence of prosperity."

Ten thousand idle workingmen apply for help.

That is called "evidence of shiftlessness."

Clearly we are in need of a commission to reconcile the difference in our line of definitions.—*The Commoner.*

The annual investigation of the Bureau of Labor into wages and retail prices of food shows that in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries the average wages per hour in 1906 were 4.5 per cent higher than in 1905; regular hours of labor per week were 0.5 per cent lower, and the number of employees in establishments investigated was 7 per cent greater. The average full time weekly earnings per employee in 1906 were 3.9 per cent greater than in 1905.

All the mills throughout the Moosup (Conn.) section whose operations come under the new State law, providing that 58 hours shall constitute a week's work for women and children, have posted notices to the effect that the law will be made to apply to all employees—men, women and children alike.

Ask for Penn's Natural Leaf and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

## T. LUNDY

744 Market Street  
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15-Jeweled WALTHAM or ELGIN  
in a 20-Year Filled Case - \$16.50

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Do you know that we were the first firm in the city to introduce that label and popularize it. That's a fact. Are you doing your duty in supporting that label? Call on us. Your suits will be better made and at prices no higher than the non-union firms.

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First Tailors in San Francisco to Adopt the Custom Tailors Union Label  
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### THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION PLAYS BABY.

The million dollar educational fund that was proposed by the Manufacturers' Association for the enlightenment of the public in its relation to the trades unions is being spent, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, unless we are greatly in error, in just the way we thought it would.

Mr. Van Cleave has brought suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to secure an injunction against the use of the boycott and the unfair list and the "we don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. Nothing has been started in a long time that promises to do so much in the way of showing up the inconsistent position of the Association as the suit to deny the workmen in labor organizations the same rights their employers exercise in business.

It is an open secret that there are but few large employers of labor who do not work in conjunction with detective agencies and the blacklist and go behind the new employee's previous record before engaging him permanently. The personal record is a form of employers' boycott and the black list is the most effective "we don't patronize" affair that can be devised.

There are detective agencies in every city in this country. They have their men planted in every shop, mine and factory, on every railroad system and in every branch of business. No employee regardless of his position dare hope to be free from the spying of others who want an inside record of his doings as an employee and as a citizen. The man higher up does not need to fear so much as the other who works under his direction. The spy system, the personal record and the black list are accepted as a part of the right of every employer. He feels he has a right to say who he shall employ, for "is not his business run by his money, does he not furnish work to men who without it would starve? Does he not stand for the independence of his employees?" All that sort of argument is offered when he is requested to be half decent and give his men a chance to live. All this and more the employer demands as his right, but if the employee takes it as his right to advise his fellows of the enmity of an employer and asks them not to spend their money on his goods the case is different. He demands the protection of the law, or as close to it as the employer usually gets by way of the injunction. He says, in effect, that his rights are superior to those of the workmen because he has a right to deny employment to any man whose previous record does not meet with his approval. He can blacklist him on the information furnished by any one, but he insists that his workman is not doing the right thing when he advises his fellows that the previous record of the employer is against him and his goods are produced under unfair working conditions.

Why is it not right to say to the world that a certain product is manufactured at lower wages and under other inferior conditions and to ask in the name of the common good that all refuse to purchase such goods? The result, if effective, would be the same as a strike, that is, labor conditions would be improved and that fact established before there would be a market for the product.

The fair employer has no reason to object to the unfair list; it is the other who not only takes advantage of his workmen but of all of his associates in business who do employ their labor on fair terms.

It is the unfair employer who is always responsible for industrial trouble. All business on the same comparative basis of cost leaves every producer on the same common ground. But getting a lower basis of cost gives the advantage to the unfair producer that is called "illegal" when applied to railroad rates.

The injunction, asked for, offers the usual reasons for asking such extraordinary relief and modestly requests for nine different kinds of it. Summed up in general terms it meant that "nobody, no where and no how" dares to open his face against the

### AMUSEMENTS

#### Wigwam Theatre

MISSION STREET, near 21st

The Most Popular Vaudeville Theater in the West

**ALWAYS CROWDED!**

Week Commencing Monday Oct. 7.

Eugenie Blair & Co., in the one-act play "After the Matinee."

**WALLACE**

The Untamed King of Beasts.

David & Walker, Comedians; Bunth & Rudd, comedy acrobats; The Burtines, wire walkers.

4 Other Big Acts—Latest Motion Pictures—Matinee Daily—Two Performances Nightly  
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

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Ellis, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 6

**MATINEE EVERY DAY  
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE**

Mason and Bart; (this week only) Les Aubin-Leonel; Four Arconis; (one week only) Murphy and Francis; Last week of Eight Vassar Girls; Lucy and Lucier; Mme. Bartholdi's Cockatoos; New Orpheum Motion Pictures.. Last Week and immense success of Minnie Seligman and William Bramwell in the delightful Comedietta "A Dakota Widow."

Prices—Evenings 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.. Box Seats \$1.00. Matinees (Except Sundays and Holidays) 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE WEST 6000.

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James Post & Co., including the BUTY KORUS in a grand prize cake walk contest. Two handsome prizes have been donated by the management to the couple receiving the most applause. Advanced Vodevil including **The Four Franks**, comedy sketch artists; **Coleman and Mexis**, sharp shooters; **Anna Moore**, character change artist; **Marco and Gonzales**, contortionists; **Esco Ives**, popular baritone. New European motion pictures on the Empire-scope.

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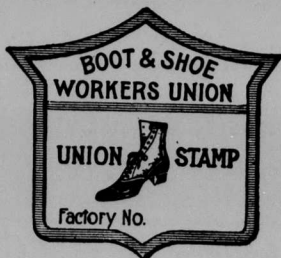
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Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

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UNION TAILOR



THIS LABEL IN EVERY GARMENT

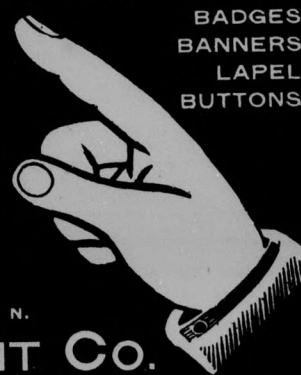
LATEST STYLES PRICES MODERATE  
174 CHURCH STREET, NEAR MARKET

## PRINTING

ANYTHING FROM A CARD TO A BOOK

WE PRINT THE  
LABOR  
CLARION

BADGES  
BANNERS  
LAPEL  
BUTTONS



WALTER N.

**BRUNT Co.**

391 JESSIE ST.

AT FIFTH, S. F.  
OPP. U. S. MINT



Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, which is the complainant.

There is, of course, a lot of open sympathy for the Association that stands so nobly for "personal liberty" for the workman. It is a part of the program to give it to him in small doses, first by compelling him to work for whatever wages the employers grant and then to force them to keep quiet when the terms are unfair. There is certain brand of press sanction for the court proceedings, but that is not out of the ordinary.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is one of the kind that sees only one side of the question, the employers' of course, as a matter of duty and business. It said, in part:

"About the character of all boycotting of the kind there can be no two opinions among a civilized people. Its purpose and intent is to ruin the business of an employer who does not submit to the authority of the labor union in its employment of men and the terms of such employment, though it has no difficulty in securing such labor as it wants on terms mutually satisfactory to employer and employed. It is to be punished for exercising its freedom and permitting those who work for it to exercise their freedom under that equality of rights which our laws are supposed to guarantee and to protect. In the attempt to injure the business of one concern as a means of coercion and of intimidation for other employers, there is incidental injury done to many others. Few persons buy directly from a large manufacturing establishment, and the boycott has to be directed against dealers in the goods, and their business is thereby interfered with to their injury. Their liberty of purchasing where they can do so to the best advantage is restricted, and the rights of consumers to a free and untrammelled market are impaired. The wrong done is in fact varied and widespread."

It perhaps has never occurred to the one who wrote that denunciation of the boycott that it is precisely the same thing the employer uses to deny men the right to work. The black list is exchangeable between employers and what with their exchange records, references demanded and secret service agencies, the blacklist is calculated to make men criminals because all avenues of employment are closed to them, and they must live somehow.

The argument of the *Journal of Commerce* is so weak that it is surprising it ever was published. The other side of the "wrong done" can be followed through every branch of trade. Neither the retailer nor the consumer need suffer because a certain make of goods is placed on the unfair list, for there ought to be other manufacturers who could supply the demands and who would do so if the unfair producer did not beat the wage rate and the market price that must be set by the employers who pay a fair rate of wages.

It is a case of sweat shop against the fair, well managed concern that believes there is a living for all in the business.

There are very few who will rise to defend the boycott. It is something of a tradition that fair play ought to prevail in all of our relations with each other. It is a tradition, that is all, for the fair play idea is dead in practice.

The New York *Journal* gets as close to the workmen's side of the question as any of them, but even it does not agree that the boycott is right.

It says that both the boycott and blacklist are unfair, but it adds that the employers are more criminal and cowardly than the unions. In part it said:

"A workingman who conspires to keep his money and that of his friends away from a certain firm is only depriving the firm of part of its profits. Whereas when a body of manufacturers get together to blacklist a workingman they conspire to deprive him of a living and to make him a criminal. The manufacturer who helps to get up a black list of workingmen talks like a fool when he asks for an injunction to prevent workingmen getting up a blacklist of

manufacturers. And the manufacturer who unites in an association to blacklist and boycott all labor unions talks very much like a fool and a cry-baby to boot when he tries to prevent workingmen from boycotting him."

The Manufacturers' Association stands convicted of demanding something it denies in its business. The blacklist and the trade agreement between "gentlemen" are used to whip every dealer into line and if he stands up for his "personal liberty" he finds all wholesale doors closed to him. He is boycotted, blacklisted and put on the unfair list all at one time. The methods complained of by the Association are exactly the same kind as are used by the trusts to compel dealers to purchase the products offered under penalty of being forced out of business.

Let the campaign of education proceed. Put the public next to the unfair demands and practices of the labor organizations and when the time comes that the unions cannot offset every charge by showing another situation worse in every sense on the other side of the controversy we will come across right gracefully and admit it. This campaign of education is surely glorious stuff and the million dollars will be well placed if it continues as it has begun.

We have gained ground rapidly thus far. We had one lesson on "personal liberty" for the boy by forcing him to learn a trade during his school days; we have "A Crown of Glory" promised for the "independent workman who will not lay down his liberty to the tyranny of labor organizations" and we have a demand for an injunction against the unfair list by the men who manage the blacklist. This is going some.

The Waitresses' Union will give a ball at Walton's Pavilion to-morrow (Saturday) evening. This is the most ambitious social event ever attempted by the organization, but indications are that it will be an unqualified success.

The Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor will meet at 2 p. m. next Sunday in the Labor Temple.

When purchasing shoes, see that they bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

## PRESS FEEDERS.

The Press Feeders and Assistants' Union, the apprentice section of the Printing Pressmen, at its last meeting adopted resolutions expressive of the appreciation of the members of the services of James J. Norton, who has entered upon the last stage of his apprenticeship and consequently becomes a member of Printing Pressmen No. 24. The resolutions follow:

WHEREAS, James J. Norton, a charter member of Press Feeders and Assistants' Union No. 33, and its President since January 1, 1905, has resigned his office; and,

WHEREAS, The resignation of James J. Norton as President is due to the fact that he is about to complete his term of apprenticeship as a journeyman pressman, and therefore will be subject to the immediate jurisdiction of Printing Pressmen No. 24; and,

WHEREAS, While a member of this union, while serving it as a minor official, as well as a Delegate to our international convention of 1907, and as our President, James J. Norton has at all times given evidence of steadfast loyalty to union principles, and shown exceptional ability in performing the official duties which have been entrusted to him, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That while we regret the loss of such an able and zealous member, we congratulate him that he has entered upon the stage that will enable him soon to rank as a journeyman pressman.

*Resolved*, That we congratulate Printing Pressmen No. 24 on the accession to its ranks of such a conscientious, zealous and able trade unionist as James J. Norton has proved to be while a member of this union.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be furnished James J. Norton and also given to the press.

**Fredericksburg**  
BEST  
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY  
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

**Newman's**  
BUY NOW PAY LATER

2200 to 2212  
MISSION STREET

The big Installment House on the corner of Mission and 18th streets  
**Our Credit Plan is the Best in San Francisco**

**CREDIT WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.** Every one is talking about it and hundreds are using it. The credit burden rests on us not on you—We'll prepare as cosy a home as you want on the very day you want it, and take our pay in small sums.

**Come and test us and the merits of our remarkable credit system.**

**WRIGHT HARDWARE COMPANY**

77 THIRD STREET

Opposite old location

¶ We have resumed business in the block where we were before the fire, and will be pleased to have our old customers look us up. We carry a complete line of

**Tools and Builders' Hardware.**



### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke' 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)** No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangels' Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

**Cloth Basket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Dominic Hall, 24th and Church.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Ladies' Tailors**—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1834 Ellis.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Malters**—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers** No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeyman)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers**, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

**Will J. French, Secy.**; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1675 Market, St. George's Hall.

### A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

#### Food and Kindred Products.

**Bread**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**Cigars**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.

**Flour**—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Groceries**—James Butler, New York City.

**Tobacco**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

**Whiskey**—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

#### Clothing.

**Clothing**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Corsets**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

**Gloves**—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

**Hats**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Shirts and Collars**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

#### Printing and Publications.

**Bookbinders**—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Printing**—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

#### Pottery, Glass, Stone, and Cement.

**Pottery and Brick**—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

**Cement**—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

#### Machinery and Building.

**General Hardware**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe

**Tool Company**, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

**Iron and Steel**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburgh Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

**Stoves**—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

#### Wood and Furniture.

**Bags**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

**Brooms and Dusters**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**Fibre Ware**—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

**Furniture**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Beaters**—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

**Lumber**—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

**Leather**—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Paper**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.; (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.)

**Wall Paper**—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Watches**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

**Wire Cloth**—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

#### Miscellaneous.

**Bill Posters**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

**Hotels**—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**Railways**—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy**—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

**Amateur**: "What do you think of the artist Al-bion, who painted a spider-web on the ceiling so naturally that a chambermaid spent a whole morning trying to sweep it away?"

**Critic**: "There may be many such artists, but I do not believe in the existence of such a chambermaid."

A pretty good story is told of one of General French's staff. It is said that when the individual referred to first presented himself in full regimentals to his wife and little daughter, the latter, after gazing at him in wonder for a few minutes, turned to her mother and exclaimed: "Why, ma, that's not a real soldier—it's pa!"

With hisses and groans an audience greeted the great scene of a new drama. All hope of success was at an end. "It's hard to tell what the public wants," murmured the heart-broken playwright. "It's easy enough to tell in this case," said the manager, grimly. "It wants its money back."

The initial steps have been taken at Cairns, Queensland, to form a strong branch of the Sugar Workers' Union for the surrounding district.

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

### TWO STORES

## HANSEN & ELRICK

### MEN'S FURNISHERS AND HATTERS

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET  
781 MARKET STREET  
FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & Mccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 525 Washington.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (26) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.  
 (156) Glassman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Syster, 188 Erie.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.  
 (80) Pacific Printing and Engraving Co., Market, at Franklin.  
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (75) Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meale Co., 1411 Post.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.  
 NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

A Slight Difference.

A certain venerable archdeacon engaged as a new footman a well-recommended youth who had served as a stable boy. The first duty which he was called upon to perform was to accompany the archdeacon on a series of formal calls.

"Bring the cards, Thomas, and leave one at each house," ordered his master. After two hours of visiting from house to house the archdeacon's list was exhausted.

"This is the last house, Thomas," he said. "Leave two cards here."

"Beggin' your pardon, sir," was the reply, "I can't. I've only the ace of spades left."

A Bird.

Teacher—"Children, what creature is that in ornithology which has a very long neck, has something to do with trimming big hats, does its fighting by scratching and kicking, and often gives cause to men to be afraid."

Eager Pupil—"I know, teacher."

Teacher—"Well, Sammy, what is it?"

Sammy—"An old maid!"—*Baltimore American*.

Teacher—How long had Washington been dead when Roosevelt was inaugurated?

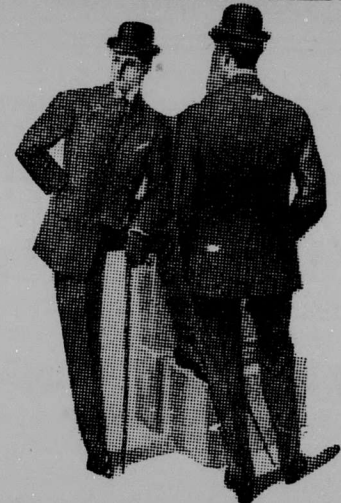
Scholar—I dunno, but it hasn't been very dead since Teddy has been there.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

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Come In on These**4% Ordinary--Term 6%**PAID IN CAPITAL, \$2,188,162.00  
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AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**MARKET & CHURCH STREETS  
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIFORNIA**6% 4%****CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY  
OF CALIFORNIA**CHAS. F. LEEGE, Pres. W. A. FREDERICK, Vice-Pres  
O. A. HALE, Vice-Pres. HENRY BRUNNER, Vice-Pres  
B. G. TOGAZZI, Cashier and Manager  
FRED F. OUER, FRED V. VOLLMER, Asst. Cashiers  
FRANK S. JACOTT, Trust OfficerCapital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13  
DEPOSITS - - - - - 4,176,658.85

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**SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO.  
Undertakers**The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green  
having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late  
firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden  
& Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.**SAVE MONEY  
BUY DIRECT  
BE YOUR OWN AGENT**We will allow 10 per cent com-  
mission to any person who will  
bring in this ad. and buy a**NEW DOMESTIC DURING THIS  
MONTH**ALL MAKES of machines at VERY LOW PRICES.  
CHEAP DROP HEAD MACHINES from \$16.50 to \$22.50.**J. W. EVANS, AGENT**

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For \$15.00**Every retail clothier, as you know, buys  
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S. N. Wood & Co. We are manufacturers  
and sell direct to you.If you buy a suit here, you save that profit  
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clothier pays.**S. N. WOOD & CO.**Uptown Store  
Fillmore and EllisDowntown Store  
730 MarketOakland Store  
Washington and 11th